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must be accepted as the fundamental truth of ethics. To appreciate this teaching we must remember: (1) its influence is due as much to form as to substance; (2) it is not to be treated as so many isolated sayings, but as a whole—the ideal embodied in a character and a life; (3) the close connection between the ethical teaching and the strictly religious. Its value consists of both a general principle and the applications and illustrations of that principle. The applications are specified.

Numerous objections have been made to the moral teaching of Christ. Twenty of these objections are examined.

Having shown that the teaching of Jesus can be intelligently accepted as the supreme guide in modern life when it is understood to lay down principles, not details, of conduct, the author has yet to demonstrate that the principle of development is involved. It is of two kinds: (1) constant discovery of new means to the true end as good; (2) a constantly growing and expanding of men's conception of what in detail the good is. In this lecture the author effectually disposes of the view that the ethic of Jesus was "world-renouncing" whereas the modern ethic must be "world-affirming." The modern view should involve no abandonment of Christ's own ideal.

The sixth and final lecture is a comparison of Christian ethics with other systems, as Judaism, Mohammedanism, Hinduism, and Buddhism.

The book is eminently sane—because scholarly and all-round, seeking to include all essential facts and to give each one its due weight.

Democracy in the Making. Edited by George W. Coleman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1915. Pp. xx+340. \$1.50.

This book is a symposium on Ford Hall and the open-forum movement, prepared by the director of the Ford Hall meeting. There are chapters by various writers, setting forth how Ford Hall came to be built; the story of the Ford Hall Sunday evening meetings; the controlling purpose and spirit of the institution; the range of topics and speakers; the method of conducting the meetings; and the open-forum movement at large. Estimates of the work of Ford Hall are given by Walter Rauschenbusch, John A. Ryan, Stephen S. Wise, Charles Zueblin, Stanton Coit, Edward A. Steiner, and William H. P. Faunce. Interesting character sketches are given of sixteen persons intimately connected with Ford Hall. Six typical addresses are reproduced, which were given by Mr. Coleman, Norman Hapgood, Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, Professor Charles P. Fagnani, Rev. George A. Gordon, and Rev. John Haynes Holmes. An appendix gives all the speakers and topics for eight seasons (1908-15).

As Professor Rauschenbusch emphasizes, Ford Hall is religious in its origin; and the

church stands in one way or another behind the great majority of the other forums which are now springing up all over the country. Most of them are under religious auspices, held in church buildings, or supported by funds coming from religious men and organizations. In this way the great plant of the church is being gradually swung over into the service of the new democratic spirit. Hence the well-selected title of the book, *Democracy in the Making*. For that is the chief meaning of the forum movement. The book before us may be called a chart and compass for the forum movement; it should be in the hands of everybody who is conducting a forum or thinking of doing so; and it gives enough material to enable anyone to start work in his own locality without further help.

The Moral Leaders of Israel. Studies in the Development of Hebrew Religion and Ethics. By H. L. Willett. Chicago: Disciples' Publication Society, 1916. Pp. 255.

This little book is the first of two volumes intended to cover the entire period of Hebrew and Jewish history. The "moral leaders" referred to are, of course, the Hebrew prophets. This presentation of their teachings is made with Professor Willett's well-known charm and skill. The book is well adapted to the use of Sunday-school classes in the older grades and would serve as a gentle introduction to the historical method of Bible-study for any who must progress very gradually. Lists of topics for study and of references to a wider range of well-selected literature make the book likely to be very useful.

America and the Orient. By Sidney L. Gulick. New York: Missionary Education Movement, 1916. Pp. x+100. \$0.25.

In this little volume we have the clear and concise conclusions from a rich and varied experience. Few persons are so well qualified to speak on this momentous subject. The parts are: "The Problem," "The Three Policies," "Statistical Tables," and a select bibliography.

The problem is: "To adjust the relations of the great nations of the East and the West in such a way that their new contact shall be mutually advantageous rather than disastrous." Note the alternatives—advantageous or disastrous.

The first two policies will, if followed, result disastrously. The third is internationalism. Its demand is that righteousness and good-will shall dominate America's international policies. The responsibility is divided among business men, citizens, and industrial workers, Christians, foreign mission boards, and societies. The busy person who wants the whole situation in a few well-chosen words will find it here.